

In today's Jordan Times... U.S. Islam experts due: Page 2 Jordan gets international direct dialling: Page 3 Plain talk for Israel: Page 4 Jordan's economy (Part IV): Page 5 W. Germans spend big aboard: Page 6 World's strongest man?: Page 7 Thatcher, Mitterrand get together: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather. It will be fair, with some low clouds in the morning and northwesterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	15	27
Aqaba	22	34
Dead Sea	16	34
Jordan Valley	22	35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

Page 6, Number 1756 AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1981 — DUL QAI DA 14, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Light pledges for teacher govt.
KROOL, Sept. 11 (R) — Jordanian public service and allied industry unions held themselves today to the government's tight policy by a coordinated sign, including strikes their industrial action. A condemning what it called as the government's arbitrary incomes policy in the public sector. The cash limits was also used at the final session of the National Trades Union Congress (NTUC). The delegates to the NTUC, which represents 11.6 million workers, expressed opposition to the government's policy. Sidney Sell, general secretary of the 10,000-member National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), agreed triple alliance in railmen, steel workers and other workers could be used against the government's pay and other. The week-long conference also endorsed calls for the withdrawal from the European Economic Community (EEC) without a referendum and for unilateral disarmament.

cow letter to Poles to off union
TOW, Sept. 11 (R) — Soviet news agency TASS published an open letter to Soviet workers urging them to resist the Solidarity trade union. The letter, which TASS said was from workers at a factory in Moscow, said it has now discarded its former attitude and calls for a counter-revolution. "Just ask yourselves: do you become better than your food on your plate and your home warmer as a result of the alleged freedom shown by Solidarity in the past year?" the letter asked. It marked the first Soviet appeal for orthodoxes to fight against Solidarity. (Related story on page 6)

Japanese freighter size on high seas
FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 — Fire raged through the hull of a 171-metre Japanese freighter hauling automobiles today, forcing 15 of the 22 crewmen to abandon ship. The U.S. Coast Guard said the research ship was nearby this morning, picking up crewmen from the listing freighter Blue, which caught fire about 100 kilometres southwest of Francisco. A C-130 Coast Guard airplane was circling the ship, according to Petty Officer Jim Edwards. Other Coast Guard cutters and the Coast Guard cutter Argonaut left San Francisco this morning for a 28-day voyage to the scene, Mr. Edwards said. There are no reports of injuries. Mr. Edwards said the 13,667-ton freighter carrying 538 automobiles, was listing and crewmen remained on board to the fire. He did not know how the fire started, but it was in danger of sinking. "It sounds to me they're just trying to sail it," Mr. Edwards said. "They've abandoned the room because it was getting too hot."

African nationalist dead
LANNESBURG, Sept. 11 — The body of a Lesotho newspaper editor was found with the bodies of two others, the Sowetan newspaper reported today. The largely black circulation of the report was issued by the Lesotho government's official radio station, broadcast, quoting senior police officers who previously had to release any information. The editor, Edgar Ntshaba and two men, who also are known to be opposed to the Lesotho government, were abducted in the week, the Sowetan

Information exchange agreement signed

Qatari delegation leaves after wide-ranging talks

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (Petra) — Qatar's heir-apparent Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani and his accompanying delegation left Amman for Morocco today at the end of their three-day official visit to Jordan. During the Qatari delegation's visit, an agreement on bilateral cooperation in information was signed. The agreement signed by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Ahmad bin Seif Al Thani provides for the exchange of radio and television material, broadcasters, directors and programmes as well as publications, newspapers and other related matters. The agreement also provides for wide-scale cooperation between the Qatari and Jordanian news agencies. The Qatari delegation was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Mudar Badran cabinet members and senior government officials as well as members of diplomatic missions in Jordan. The delegation had several meetings with Jordanian officials, aimed at boosting bilateral relations. The talks also covering Arab issues were held in an atmosphere of complete harmony and views were identical on all subjects discussed, according to joint press statement issued today. The two sides stressed the need for further consolidating Arab solidarity and boosting joint Arab action on the international level to confront the Zionist challenge and to render more assistance to the Palestinian people and help them regain their usurped rights and enable them to establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. According to the statement, the two sides explored the possibility of launching joint economic ventures. Speaking in the outset of the visit, Crown Prince Hassan said that he briefed his guest on Jordan's economic and social programmes included in the current five year development plan. He told the Qatari news agency that initial agreements were reached in the talks on launching joint economic projects. The talks also dealt with the Zionist challenges posed against the Arab Nation and Israel's diggings under Al Aqsa Mosque in view of the situation, Crown Prince Hassan said, the Arab leaders should take the initiative to meet the aspirations of the Arab and Muslim nations and the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

Arab League to protest Aqsa excavations at U.N.

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (Petra) — The Arab League Council will raise the question of Israeli diggings under Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem at the coming U.N. General Assembly's session and will request the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to add the city of Jerusalem on its list of places of "international cultural heritage" with the purpose of preserving its Arab and Islamic character, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem announced here today. He was speaking upon returning to Amman from Tunis where he attended the Arab League Council's 76th meeting. The council's decision was made at the request of Jordan, which also urged Arab states to make speedy contacts with U.N. members to halt Israel's excavations in occupied Jerusalem, Mr. Qasem said. The whole subject, he said, was discussed by the Arab League Council which was convened at foreign ministers level in view of the seriousness of the situation resulting from Israel's continued diggings that would endanger Al Aqsa Mosque and other holy places. On the subject of Israel's plan to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, Mr. Qasem said the Jordanian delegation has submitted a detailed and documented study on the subject outlining the serious dimensions of the project as well as Jordan's endeavours on the local and international levels aimed at stopping the Israeli plan which is detrimental to Arab economic and national interests. The council, which ended its meetings Wednesday night, decided to boycott any firm which would help Israel to implement the project of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal. It also decided to boycott all airlines which use Qalandia airport near the occupied city of Jerusalem.

David's City archaeologist warned of 'horrible death'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 11 (R) — A leader of the ultra-orthodox Jewish sect, the Neturei Karta, today threatened Israeli archaeologist Yigal Shilo with a "horrible death" if he does not stop excavating the biblical City of David. Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, a spokesman for the fanatically anti-Zionist sect, told Reuters that Prof. Shilo, head of the project to uncover David's City, would be cursed with "the most terrible curses we know unless he stops the dig." Rabbi Hirsch and other orthodox Jewish leaders say the dig is desecrating a medieval Jewish cemetery. But the archaeologists maintain there was never a cemetery on the disputed site. Last week, the supreme court quashed an education ministry order which had suspended the dig. Rabbi Hirsch said he would wait a few more days for the anticipated ruling of the attorney general on the subject before resorting to the curse ceremony. "This ceremony is an absolute last resort," he said. "It has only been invoked twice in the past 30 years, both times with horrible consequences." The ceremony, known as the "Rod of Light", involves the reading of an 800-year-old text based on the Cabbala, a mystical Jewish lore. The participants then burn black candles, sound a ram's horn and invoke the name of the cursed man's mother. Rabbi Hirsch said he was still trying to establish Prof. Shilo's mother's name. He said one of the two previous ceremonies had been to curse the owners and users of a mixed swimming pool in a Jerusalem hotel in the 1950s. The owner subsequently broke his leg and several people were drowned in the pool, he said. "A horrible fate awaits Prof. Shilo if he does not stop the awful things he is doing. There are many ways of dying, some less pleasant than others," the Rabbi said. Neturei Karta has been involved in several violent clashes with the police at the site of the dig. Its spiritual leader, Rabbi Uri Blau, yesterday was ordered by the Jerusalem magistrates court to leave the city for 10 days until his trial for illegal and riotous assembly takes place.

New Dutch coalition sworn in

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11 (R) — A new three-party centre-left Dutch coalition government headed by Christian Democrat Prime Minister Dries van Agt was sworn in by Queen Beatrix today. The cabinet consists of six Christian Democrat (CDA) ministers, six from the Labour Party and three members of the left-of-centre Democrats '66 Party. The installation of the government ends more than 100 days of tough bargaining between the three parties since the May 26 general election. Together they command 109 of the 150 seats in the lower house of parliament. The CDA emerged from the elections with 48 seats from its previous 49, while Labour dropped nine seats to take 44 and Democrats '66 picked up nine to give them 17 seats. It is the second term of office as prime minister for Mr. Van Agt. He headed a coalition of CDA and the conservative liberals which completed its full term with a two-seat majority but fell after losing three seats last May. Mr. Van Agt, 50, said last week that the new government would make its policy statement on Oct. 13.

Paris consents to open SWAPO ANC offices

PARIS, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — France's Socialist government has decided to allow southern African liberation movements to open information offices in Paris, external relations ministry sources said today. The organisation concerned are the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, SWAPO, which is fighting the South African government for independence of Namibia, a territory administered by South Africa and the African National Congress, a guerrilla group battling the Pretoria regime for black majority rule in South Africa. The sources, who cannot be identified, said the decision to agree to the requests of the two organisations was not particularly significant because such information offices already exist in Bonn and London. But the move did serve to emphasise the increasing differences between Washington and its closest allies. President Francois Mitterrand has said he will take a tough stance towards Pretoria and France voted in the U.N. Security Council last week to condemn South Africa's massive search-and-destroy raid in Angola. Along with the United States, France is part of a five nation "contact group" on Namibia and feels that U.S. willingness to tolerate South Africa's delaying tactics in granting the territory independence help strengthen Soviet influence in the region.

Bobbies seize arms cache in Belfast as Spain hears N. Ireland nationalist

BELFAST, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — British troops uncovered a cache of nearly 350 gasoline bombs in the flashpoint Divis Flats complex in Roman Catholic West Belfast today, military headquarters reported. Scores of troops sealed off the fortress-like apartment complex early today and combed buildings for weapons and bombs, a spokesman said. He said the milk-bottle molotov cocktails were found stacked in 14 crates along with five-gallon drums of gasoline. No arrests were reported. Security forces have raided Divis Flats several times in recent weeks amid an upsurge of violence linked to the Maze Prison hunger strike by convicted guerrillas of the almost exclusively Catholic Irish Republican Army and its splinter factions. Ten men have died on the fast, demanding treatment as political prisoners. Meanwhile in Barcelona, Northern Ireland nationalist leader Bernadette Devlin McAliskey surfaced unexpectedly, today 24 hours after being expelled, made a short speech and vanished, the news agency EFE said. Mrs. Devlin McAliskey

Anti-government protests in Cairo belie Sadat's victory in plebiscite

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (R) — Egyptian riot police broke up crowds of Islamic fundamentalists who staged anti-government demonstrations after Friday prayers at two Cairo mosques today. For the second time in two weeks police fired tear gas near Al Nour (light) mosque as several hundred heeded Muslim students began marching through the streets chanting: "There is no God but Allah." They were protesting against President Anwar Sadat's crackdown on religious and political extremists, the arrest of hundreds of Muslim hardliners and the dissolution of fundamentalist societies. There was trouble at another East Cairo mosque, whose preacher Sheikh Abdel Hamid Kishk was arrested in last week's round-up. As the congregation spilled onto the pavements several hundred people raised copies of the Koran and started parading through the streets. Riot police appealed to them to disperse and when they refused waded into the crowd swinging batons. Several demonstrators were hauled away to police vans. Today's demonstrations were smaller than last week's clashes between riot police and thousands of demonstrators who marched towards the Christian Coptic cathedral. At Al Nour mosque, which is used by university students, a new government preacher read the sermon. At one point he asked his congregation to stop interrupting and at the end he was escorted out by bodyguards. Outside the mosque fundamentalists collected money. Most Muslim societies have had their funds confiscated by the government. 99.45 per cent back Sadat? The disturbances came as the government disclosed the outcome of yesterday's referendum on the crackdown, reporting that 99.45 per cent of those who voted backed Mr. Sadat's measures. Newspapers today reported overwhelming support for President Sadat in the referendum. The government-guided press reported a massive turnout but Western correspondents at polling stations in central Cairo and in Egypt's second city Alexandria saw only a thin stream of voters. Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail, announcing the result in Mr. Sadat's home village of Mit Abul Kom in the Nile Delta, said 11,026,266 people had voted in favour out of an electorate of 12,400,000. He said only 60,273 had voted against. The rest either spoilt their ballot papers or did not vote. The electorate was asked to vote yes or no on presidential decrees ordering the arrest of 1,536 people, stripping the Coptic patriarch Pope Shenouda of power and shutting down seven opposition and religious journals. All previous referendums have produced official results showing at least 95 per cent backing for Mr. Sadat's proposals. Mr. Sadat told reporters he would make a speech on Monday summarising his plans for the future. In Nairobi, the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) said it had asked President Anwar Sadat to release the Christian leaders his government had detained in the crackdown. The secretary-general, the Rev. Maxime Rafransoa, said the AACC was shocked and disturbed to learn of the withdrawal of recognition and banishment of Pope Shenouda the third and was equally perturbed by news of the detention of seven bishops and 15 priests of the Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt, "the oldest Christian church on this continent."

Begin says Arabs don't have to worry

Haig: 'Reinvigorated U.S.-Israeli relations will benefit Middle East'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The United States and Israel are formulating a "reinvigorated" strategic relationship that will also benefit other countries in the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today. "We do not see these as threatening steps against moderate Arab countries. Precisely the opposite," he said, adding that Washington was seeking similar ties with such states. Mr. Haig made the comments in a television interview after two days of talks between President Reagan and visiting Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The new, informal strategic relationship with Israel was aimed at blocking "external threats from the Soviet Union or from Soviet proxies" in the Middle East, Mr. Haig said. He also said that despite charges by some members of Congress, the Saudi Arabian government was not unstable "in any sense of the word," and Mr. Reagan would press ahead with his plan to sell sophisticated radar planes to the Saudis. Mr. Haig stressed, as he did yesterday after the president and Mr. Begin wound up their talks, that the new strategic ties with Israel would be informal and limited by practical realities and political situations. "We have talked about a strategic relationship, a new one, an invigorated one, if you will," he said today. Mr. Haig strongly denied today that the U.S. had sought a stronger strategic relationship with Israel to compensate for Mr. Reagan's decision to sell five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) radar planes to Saudi Arabia. "We are not engaged in carrots or sticks, or threats or blackmail with respect to the success or failure of this issue," he said. Mr. Haig said Israel had not given any assurances that it would not repeat such actions as this year's attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and the bombing of Beirut. The secretary of state said the United States had not formally tried to assure Arab states about the new relationship with Israel. "We are also engaging in similar (strategic) discussions with some of the moderate Arab regimes, but I won't be specific," he said. Weinberger, Sharon 'putting meat on bones' U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met at the Pentagon today to begin the process that Mr. Haig called "putting meat on the bones" of U.S.-Israeli security relations. But officials said the new ties will develop gradually, and how far they eventually go will depend on such factors as whether there is a new Middle East peace agreement. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "What we are doing is starting a consultation process. Really nothing is decided." Mr. Haig yesterday listed several areas of possible military cooperation, but each was sharply qualified — any joint exercises probably would be naval rather than in Israel itself, and U.S. military stockpiles there would be medical supplies. He also cautioned that there were "real political and practical limitations on the degree of such collaborative action in the near term."

Mujahedeen-clergy struggle spreads to Tehran streets

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Street fighting erupted in Tehran again today as Iran buried 12 members of its security forces killed in recent clashes in the capital. Hospital sources and Tehran residents told Reuters by telephone that shooting had broken out in several parts of Tehran. It was not clear how many people died in today's clashes between revolutionary guards and supporters of the left-wing Mujahedeen guerrillas who have taken their struggle against the clergy leadership to the streets. But a hospital spokesman said at least one revolutionary guard was killed and another was wounded in a guerrilla ambush on a motorway in West Tehran. Residents of the capital said they had heard bursts of gunfire in several parts of the city and ambulances taking away the casualties. They said Mujahedeen supporters were taking to the streets in groups of 100 to 200, usually guarded by armed men. Iran's state radio, which has remained silent on recent violent disturbances in Tehran, today gave the first official casualty figure of government forces. The radio, monitored by Reuters, said 12 revolutionary guards had been killed in the recent fighting. It said: "They drank the draught of martyrdom while fighting against the American hired hypocrites (Mujahedeen)." The Mujahedeen issued a statement today saying their struggle against the fundamentalist regime had "entered a new phase, heralding the death of the reactionary regime of Khomeini." The statement telephoned to Reuters said: "The Mujahedeen now show with demonstrations that they are able to come out in the streets to overthrow the blood-thirsty Khomeini government." Meanwhile, a leading mullah and close aide of spiritual head Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was killed along with six other people in a grenade attack in the north-western city of Tabriz today, the radio reported.

Begin, 'Arabs don't have to fear'

Mr. Begin said that the Arabs have no reason to fear strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel aimed at blocking Soviet inroads in the Middle East. "If their Arab friends will complain to the Americans, what are you doing with the Israelis? I think they will have a reasonable reply. That is, if they will accept a reasonable reply," Mr. Begin said in an Israel Radio interview from Washington after the talks with President Reagan. Mr. Begin charged the Soviet Union was "taking over country after country, with the aid of Cubans, East Germans, and now Russians, as in Angola." He called it "a special problem of joint interest to the United States and Israel."

Turning to the proposed sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Begin reiterated Israel's claims that the planes endangered Israel. "This is a threat to Israel's security," he said. "They will make us transparent." The prime minister said he explained Israel's position to President Reagan "I think we proved our thesis," he said.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Norwegian named as Sinai force chief

OSLO, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — The defence ministry today confirmed that Norwegian Maj. Gen. Fredrik Bull-Hansen has been appointed chief of the multi-national Sinai force. The ministry's information office announced that Gen. Bull-Hansen, 54, today was relieved from his post as chief of the Norwegian army forces in north Norway and put at disposal for the United States, Egypt and Israel as chief of the Sinai force. He was promoted to Lieutenant General, effective from Sept. 1. The United States, Egypt and Israel agreed last month to establish a multi-national peace-keeping and observation force in Sinai when Israel withdraws from the area in April next year. "Norway was asked to contribute with one general as chief of the force."

Haig, Fahd to meet in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia will meet outside Malaga in southern Spain tomorrow "to discuss matters of mutual concern," the U.S. embassy said here today. Confirming reports of the meeting between the American secretary and Prince Fahd, who is also the deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, an embassy statement said the two leaders "agreed that their simultaneous visits to Spain provided an opportunity" for their talks. Mr. Haig will make a 12-hour stopover in Spain at the start of a trip to Yugoslavia and West Germany. Prince Fahd, considered the second most important Saudi leader after King Khalid, has a vacation residence in southern Spain.

U.S. Islam expert arrives tomorrow

WASHINGTON — Dr. Malcolm Peck's upcoming trip to the Middle East will focus on two aspects of the American scholar's long-standing professional interests.

Dr. Malcolm Peck, director of the Middle East Institute in Washington D.C., will arrive in Jordan on Sunday as part of a Middle East tour he is making while researching a new book. This article introduces Dr. Peck along with his ideas and work.

He is currently writing a book entitled *The United Arab Emirates: A Profile*, which will be published by the Westview Press in Colorado by late 1982 as part of a large series of books covering all the countries in the Middle East.

Dr. Peck's lectures on American perceptions of Islam will address what is being done in the United States to make the American public more knowledgeable about Islam.

It is a topic he has been intimately involved with as a result of his association during the past four years with the National Committee to Honour the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam.

Dr. Peck, who is president of the committee's board of directors, said he has been very much interested in "this effort to tell Americans more about the world of Islam, broadly comprehended in a geographic sense to include all of the many Muslim communities of the world, including our own in the United States."

students and others from throughout the Muslim World who continue to come to the United States.

What is interesting, he added, is that increasingly, Americans, "both black and white, are becoming Muslims."

Dr. Peck explained that the work of the committee to honour the 14th centennial of Islam will continue actively into 1983. A major exhibition coordinated by the group will tour the United States in 1982 and 1983. Called the "Heritage of Islam," the exhibition will put before audiences in many U.S. cities a great many art objects which will illustrate the breadth and diversity of Islamic culture," Dr. Peck noted.

The scholar emphasised that there are many other efforts being undertaken by other Americans to inform their fellow citizens about Islamic culture.

"One has seen in recent years a very significant growth of academic and other organisations, which are devoted in one way or another to telling Americans more about the Middle East and still, more recently, to telling Americans more about the world of Islam," Dr. Peck said.

He said there has also been an

increase in programmes about Islam on radio and television, and that as a result "some of these ideas have been exposed to still a wider audience than may be reached through academic conferences and books."

Dr. Peck noted the recent increase in literature on Islam being produced in the United States. He cited in particular the importance of a book entitled *Islam and Development*, edited by John Esposito, chairman of the department of religious studies at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts.

This book "counters the long prevalent feeling among a great many social scientists that Islam and other religions tended to represent obstacles to development," Dr. Peck said.

"This is something which is gratifying to see, because it gets Americans to think rather more positively about an important culture to which they have not yet devoted sufficient attention," he added.

Dr. Peck, 42, holds a doctor of philosophy degree from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Massachusetts.

He is the author of numerous book reviews, and has published articles on Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, Egyptian nationalism, modernisation and Islam, sources of teaching materials on the Middle East and other topics.

He explained that his current

book on the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is an attempt to present a general picture of the society and culture in that country. He said it includes chapters on various subjects — from geography to cultural change, social dynamics, domestic politics, foreign relations and economics.

He noted that much of the previous literature on the UAE has focused primarily on the economic dimension and usually has not taken "sufficiently into account people of the areas themselves — their aspirations, goals, feelings."

"I would like to seize upon the occasion to say something in particular about the society itself," Dr. Peck said, "and the way it looks out on the world... whereas most of the literature available to us as Americans — and particularly what we read in the daily press — deals with this part of the world as an object of interest for Americans."

"Obviously that is important," he added, "but I don't think we can deal with that part of the world intelligently unless we know much more about the people themselves the way they look out on the world... not merely the way that we look at them in terms of our economic and strategic interests."

Dr. Peck has been associated for the past 11 years with the Middle East Institute, a non-profit organisation which promotes study, discussion and public information services on issues related to the Middle East.

He is responsible for designing and implementing the institute's programme activities and information services, and also serves in the administration area. He has organised annual conferences, panel discussions, business seminars, symposia for scholars and a variety of meetings for visitors from the Middle East. Dr. Peck also briefs students, media representatives, businessmen and others.

Dr. Peck has served as a research fellow at the centre for Middle Eastern studies at Harvard University in Massachusetts, and as an instructor in history at the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee. (USICA)



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani addresses a press conference on the new phase of Social Security on Thursday.

62,000 more workers to get Social Security coverage in November

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (Petra) — A further 62,000 employees of various government departments, private companies and other institutions will be covered by the Social Security law as of November 1981, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani announced here yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference in his capacity as the Social Security Corporation's (SSC's) board chairman, Dr. Anani said that with the addition of these employees, the total number of people covered by the SSC will be 118,000. The government has earmarked JD 400,000 in order to implement this project, he said.

The employees to be included on Nov. 1 are those employed by government agencies who do not fall within the grade classification system; those employed by municipalities and the two Jordanian universities; labourers in government or semi-government institutions, and those working for companies that employ at least 20 people.

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The press conference was attended by SSC Director General Farhi 'Ubeid and other aides.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoon
- 6:00 Rainbow
- 6:20 Science Fiction
- 7:05 Battlestar Galactica
- 7:20 Local Programme on Agriculture
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Cultural Seminar
- 10:25 Feature film: Dorian Grey
- 11:00 News in Arabic
- 11:10 Feature film continues

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy: Angie
- 9:30 Documentary
- 9:30 Variety Show
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:25 Feature film: Dorian Grey

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:00 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Radiotheque
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Melody Time
- 17:30 In Concert
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Play of the Week
- 19:00 News
- 19:30 Top Twenty
- 20:30 Morecombe and Wise Show
- 21:00 Classical Music
- 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Keynotes
- 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
- 05:00 World News; British Review 05:15 About Britain
- 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today
- 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:30 World News; Reflections 09:15 Meet... 09:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 09:40 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The Story Behind the Song 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Play of the Week: Last Night of the Proms 19:30 Last Night of the Proms 19:45 Good Books 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Play of the Week: For Services Rendered 21:15 Music for Wind Instruments 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News; From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News

and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:30 Cairo (EA)
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 7:40 Agaba (EA)
- 8:30 Jeddah (KAC)
- 9:45 Kuwait (KAC)
- 9:50 Karachi, Dubai (BA)
- 9:50 Doha, Bahrain (BA)
- 10:00 Dhahran (EA)
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi (EA)
- 10:10 Beirut (EA)
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo (EA)
- 17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna (BA)
- 17:20 Copenhagen, Athens (BA)
- 17:30 Bucharest (EA)
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens (EA)
- 17:55 Cairo (EA)
- 18:00 London (EA)
- 19:00 Cairo (EA)
- 19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:50 Frankfurt (EA)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad (EA)
- 24:55 London (BA)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

- 3:45 Jeddah (SV)
- 5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 Beirut (EA)
- 7:00 Agaba (EA)
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt (EA)
- 10:45 Bucharest (EA)
- 11:10 Madrid, Casablanca (EA)
- 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis (EA)
- 11:30 Cairo (EA)
- 11:45 Geneva, Brussels (EA)
- 12:00 London (EA)
- 12:00 Cairo (EA)
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Paris (EA)
- 12:30 Athens, Zurich (BA)
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo (EA)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

- 19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
- 19:15 Riyadh (SV)
- 19:30 Jeddah (KAC)
- 19:45 Baghdad (KAC)
- 20:00 Cairo (EA)
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (EA)
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:
- Zuhdi Maraga 76149
- Tayseer Al Sa'di 77636

- Irbid: Ahmad Bishawi 73925
- Zargat: Tareq Hijawi 85445

- PHARMACIES:
- Al Salam 36730
- Al Jafa 77444
- Irbid: Falastine 2085
- Zargat: Al Andalus (-)

- TAXIS:
- Taxma 44660
- Al Neli 44433
- Tariq 23024
- Shmeisani 65294
- Asem 66593

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37089
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Hussain Youth City 47151
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 843353/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabal Lwailbeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:53
- Sunrise 5:18
- Dhuhr 11:33
- 'Asr 3:05
- Maghrib 5:46
- Isha 7:12

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.5/99	UAE dirham	91.9/92.4	(for every 100)	27.6/27.8
Lebanese pound	71.4/72.4	Omani riyal	971.6/980	French franc	58.2/58.5
Syrian pound	36.5/37.1	U.S. dollar	336.5/338.5	Dutch guilder	125.1/125.9
Iraqi dinar	725/730	U.K. sterling	602.8/606.4	Swedish crown	64.5/64.9
Kuwaiti dinar	1188.3/1192.6	W. German mark	139.4/140.2	Belgium franc	85.1/85.6
Egyptian pound	378.3/383.3	Swiss franc	160.2/161.2	Japanese yen	145.9/146.8
Qatari riyal	92.5/93	Italian lire		(for every 100)	145.9/146.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Fireheadquarters	23000
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Cablegram or telegram	18
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Telephone:	
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Information	12
Police headquarters	39141	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	24 hours a day for emergency	Overses radio and satellite calls	17
	21111, 37777	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Airport information (ALIA)	92285/92286		
Jordan Television (ALIA)	73111		
Radio Jordan	73111		

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	80	50	Sweet Pepper	120	80
Eggplant	160	120	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Green)	340	270
Marrow (small)	200	150	Apples (Red)	340	270
Marrow (large)	150	100	Apples (local)	160	100
Cucumber (small)	220	180	Apples (Golden)	190	120
Cucumber (large)	160	110	Apples (Sturken)	190	70
Fava beans	100	70	Melons	110	70
Peanut	300	250	Water Melons	100	20
Okra (Green)	300	220	Pumpkins (Red)	300	120
Okra (Red)	300	220	Lemons	160	120
Mulookhiyah	120	80	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	250	200
Hot Green Pepper	160	120	Oranges (Waxed)	250	200
Cabbage	110	80	Apples (Waxed)	160	100
Onions (dry)	110	70	Figs	300	180
Garlic	650	550	Peach	380	300
Carrots	130	90	Pears	440	360
Beans	320	250	Pomegranates	120	80

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

Jordan Times

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"Gee, fellows, how come you never told me what a swell guy Menachem here is? — Why, he's just offered me all sorts of sites for a base for our boys in some neat place called the West Bank!" — From the Guardian

'Plain talk for Israel'

By George W. Ball

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that each side's domestic politics will largely shape the talks between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Reagan when they meet this month. If we lived in what Don Marquis, the newspaper columnist of the 1920s, used to call an "almost perfect world," the two leaders would concentrate on a realistic appraisal of their respective problems and interests. They would, among other things, consider how American policy could help Israel avoid the *cul-de-sac* toward which it seems headed.

Next April, when Israel hands over the remainder of the Sinai to Egypt, the first phase of the Camp David accords will have been triumphantly concluded. But achievement of the second phase is farther away than ever. Although the Camp David accords is producing an Israeli-Egyptian peace, they provide too limited a forum for settling the remaining, far more complex problems, such as the fate of the 1.3 million Palestinians who inhabit the West Bank and Gaza Strip and who, as members of the human family, are entitled to the human rights we piously espouse. The puzzle on which we should be focusing is how to reconcile their rights with Israel's security apprehensions. That will require more

than negotiations between Egypt and Israel, for no enduring settlement can be attained without the participation of Palestinian representatives. Yet because of the passions pervading the area, there is no way the Camp David process can conjure up valid representatives. Nor, in spite of much wishful thinking, can Jordan serve as a substitute spokesman.

Thus the affair rests of dead centre. Before negotiation, the Palestine Liberation Organisation will not abandon its formal commitment to the destruction of Israel, nor will Israel qualify its rigid opposition to self-determination for the Palestinians in the occupied areas. Without a strong — and unlikely — American initiative, the deadlock seems destined to continue indefinitely.

In terms of practical consequences, Prime Minister Begin is opting for territory rather than peace. He now insists more vehemently than ever that the West Bank — Samaria and Judea, as he calls it — is an inseparable part of Eretz Israel: at the same time he has whittled down his offer of West Bank autonomy to little more than a redeployment

of Israeli forces. To reinforce Israel's claim to the West Bank, he is seeking, by a policy of accelerated settlement, to pre-empt its land and water supply progressively in a rush to create "new facts" that could obstruct — and in the end foreclose — any transfer of sovereignty. Meanwhile, to maintain itself as a garrison state, Israel lives beyond its means, wrecks its economy and grows increasingly dependent on American subsidies now running at the rate of \$2 billion a year.

Israel's strains and pressures entail not merely political but social consequences, tragically depleting the reservoir of idealism that marked its early, valiant years. Yet in Mr. Begin's perplexing policy, one looks vainly for a durable solution. To maintain the existing military occupation, Israel's soldiers must inevitably intensify the repression that afflicts all military occupations that last too long — and Israel's has lasted 14 years. History once more repeats itself: just as the Jews during the Mandate grew more and more restless under British occupation, so an important new Palestinian generation, feeling unheard and neglected, increasingly looks toward the PLO as the

only hope for effective resistance.

In insisting that the West Bank belongs to Israel, Mr. Begin overlooks the fact that annexation would confront his country with a lamentable dilemma. With the Palestinian population now expanding at twice the Jewish rate, relentless demography would soon make Israel half Arab, which would contradict the concept of a Jewish national state. To treat the Palestinians as less than first-class citizens would, in essence, mean apartheid, which would deny everything Israel has stood for. To try to force the West Bank Palestinians into another diaspora would destroy all possibility of peace.

These realities cannot be wished away and we should no longer smother them in diplomatic balm.

America's interest in all this is legitimate and real. Just as Israel's friends seek persistently to influence America's policy, so the president should not hesitate to speak freely about Israel's. We cannot continue to support Israel politically and militarily without sharing the consequences of its actions and decisions. It is time to discuss its policies openly and candidly as befits relations between close friends.

George W. Ball is former U.S. under secretary of state. The above article appeared in the New York Times recently.

It may be like sowing seeds on a whirlwind

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON: According to a Washington radio station, "country music, motherhood, apple pie and the flag" are the four things that Americans regard as most important. One could argue about the first three (it was after all a country music station that said it), but there can be little doubt about the flag.

Nor can there be any doubt of President Reagan's determination to show it around the world. It may have been coincidence that the president, wearing a glorified baseball cap, took command of an aircraft carrier off the California coast recently, on the day after U.S. navy fighters shot down two Libyan jets over the Bay of Sirte. It was also undoubtedly a coincidence that the watched from the bridge an acrobatic performance by the very same type of aircraft — the F14 Tomcat — that downed the Libyans.

But it was, nevertheless, seen as oddly appropriate by many Americans, cock-a-hoop at a successful demonstration of American military muscle after years of what has often seemed like bungling and confusion. Time magazine even reported the incident as if it were a football match — U.S. 2-Libya 0, it triumphantly proclaimed on its cover after the event.

Whether the Reagan administration was deliberately trying to provoke the Libyan incident is still not clear. But Mr. Reagan personally authorised the naval exercise that led to the incident, in the full knowledge that an exchange of fire was possible. And he personally approved the "rules of engagement" for U.S. pilots who might come under attack, according to Mr. Alexander Haig, the secretary of state.

Mr. Reagan sees this world in fairly simple, homespun terms. "The other fellows" was how he described the Libyan pilots afterwards. There is no doubt in his mind that anyone who gets in the way of his policy is in the wrong.

Since Mr. Reagan came to power there has been a radical reversal of what Republicans see as the "wet" foreign policy of President Carter on almost every world issue.

In pride of place is the new determination to take on the Soviet Union at every possible level of confrontation, whether that means building a neutron warhead or dispatching a handful of American advisers to the government of Honduras.

Mr. Reagan is convinced, almost certainly rightly, that most Americans want the country to regain its role of No. 1 "superpower" and he is setting out to do just that.

Mr. Reagan has launched the biggest U.S. defence build-up in peace time history, despite the threat it poses to economic goals such as balancing the budget by 1984. He now admits he may have to find "savings" on the defence side, but he is not going to be diverted from his overall objective.

Col. Qadhafi is a particularly appropriate target for the Reagan administration, believing as it does that one of the greatest threats to the world is Soviet-inspired international terrorism. But the same theory is being applied in many other parts of the world.

The Reagan team has, from the outset, made clear its scorn for President Carter's policies on human rights. The test of American support for an ally is now its dedication to the struggle against communism rather than its support of democratic principles. The tables have been turned on Carter-style human rights advocates: international terrorism is the ultimate deprivation of human rights, Mr. Haig has said.

This approach has led the administration into supporting regimes, such as those of Chile and Argentina in Latin America, of which its predecessor was highly dubious. It has stepped up support for right-wing governments in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras because of what it sees as a Soviet-Cuban plan to get at the soft under-belly of the U.S. by destabilising Central America.

Pakistan is to get \$2 billion worth of American arms, regardless of its views about democracy, because it is next door to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan and could be an anti-communist bastion. (It is also, of course, next door to

The Reagan administration has been showing the American flag around the world. The U.S.' new foreign policy is tough, uncompromising, clear-cut and anti-communist. Its critics in the Democratic party argue that that amounts to no foreign policy at all.

India.)

China's classification as a potential buyer of U.S. arms has been changed to allow it to ask for a wider range of more lethal weapons — because of its solid anti-Sovietism. Poor little democratic Costa Rica has got into trouble with the fire-eating ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, for failing to have an army, or even a proper police force.

International aid for Grenada's new airport has been opposed for fear that it might be used as a stop-over for Cuban military aircraft. There is little concern that South Africa appears to be emerging as a close friend.

Washington duly condemned the South African incursion into Angola and says it wants a peaceful solution to the Namibia problem. But America's allies feel it is dragging its heels on Namibia.

Relations between the Reagan administration and Pretoria are closer than under any U.S. president for many years. The South Africans easily pass the anti-communist litmus test and are seen in Washington as a vital outpost of the Western world. Some right-wing Republicans in Washington even believe that South Africa should join NATO.

A philosophically dubious distinction has been made between totalitarian States (communists), which are bad, and authoritarian states (right-wing U.S. allies) which are, if not good, at least excused from some of the norms of civilised behaviour in their struggle against the Red peril.

Mr. Reagan is even flying in the face of America's traditional, virtually automatic support for Israel by seeking to arm Saudi Arabia with a sophisticated aircraft package of early warning AWACS

and F-15 fighters, on the grounds that the country is linchpin of anti-communism.

Nearer home, support for a Caribbean "Marshall plan" to promote the economic development of the Caribbean basin looks as if it is based more on strategic than humanitarian considerations. The official view, after all, is that poor countries should seek their salvation through private enterprise rather than aid.

The same thinking influences Reaganite attitudes towards the whole question of the North-South dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, which may or may not be relaunching at a summit meeting of world leaders in Cancun, Mexico, in October.

The need for Third World development is seen in today's Washington as an element in the containment of communism around the globe rather than as something worth-while in its own right — a point on which most Europeans, and particularly the new French Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand, would strongly disagree.

Similar disagreements between Europeans and Americans erupted at July's Ottawa Summit on East-West trade, which Mr. Reagan sees as another potential weapon in the struggle with international communism.

For their part, the Americans feel some exasperation that there is apparently no way of satisfying the Europeans, whatever Washington does.

Under the Carter administration, American officials point out, the West Europeans were begging for strong American leadership — and a stronger dollar. Now that they have got both, they are complaining bitterly.

BUSINESS HORIZON

Libyan partners in oil and trade

By Fahed Fanek

OIL IS THE KEY to the Libyan economy. Exported oil forms 99 per cent of the total national exports, and oil production contributes two thirds of the Gross National Product. Should any thing obstruct the smooth running of this sector, the national income will drop by 80 per cent: exports will disappear and reserves of foreign exchange will dry up in no time.

The Libyan government is aware of the importance of this vital sector, and has accordingly exempted it from all political, social and economic measures applied in other sectors.

Libyan oil for instance is not yet nationalised as is the case in all other Arab countries. Labourers in oil production were not allowed to "march" and take over the management as happened to every other private or public business in the country so that labourers become partners not merely hired personnel as specified in the Green Book, the bible of the Libyan revolution.

Much was said about reducing production, or boycotting certain Western countries, but nothing materialised. More than one third of Libyan oil is still being exported to the United States, and 70 per cent goes to three Western countries: U.S.A., Italy and West Germany. Oil companies working in oil production in Libya are American, Italian and French. The British companies' share was nationalised in 1971 in protest against Britain which allowed Iran to occupy the three Arab islands in the Arabian Gulf. It is ironic that Libya found itself, after ten years, supporting Iran in its struggle to keep Arab ter-

ritories including the three Arab islands and Shatt Al Arab.

Foreign companies own a percentage of the Libyan oil production investment, and are accordingly interested in marketing the Libyan oil at the highest price possible, protecting the "business" from the unfavourable political consequences. Those companies are quite confident of their future in Libya and are investing millions of dollars every year in search for new oil wells.

Libyan imports in 1979 reached \$7.9 billion, over and above arms imports which are not included in the commodities statistics. The most important clients of Libya are: Italy 27, per cent; West Germany, 16 per cent; France, 9 per cent; U.S.A. 6.5 per cent; Britain and Japan, 7 per cent each.

The value of exports in 1979 was \$15.5 billion of which 99 per cent is oil. The major customers are U.S.A., 33 per cent; West Germany, 18 per cent; and Italy, 18 per cent.

This picture reflects the economic dependence of Libya on its Western trade partners, which may prove very dangerous should a real political dispute erupt between Libya and the West, especially America, unless there is an implied agreement to separate politics from business as the Libyan minister said in Geneva in August 1981 during the unsuccessful OPEC meeting.

Libya must diversify its trade relationships in order not to remain vulnerable to political pressures from its major trade partners, especially if the major partner is none other than the United States of America.

Small men's triumph

PREDICTABLE as it may have been, the main result of the meetings in Washington last week between Ronald Reagan and Menachem Begin reflects an extraordinary display of shortsightedness that is perhaps only logical for two men with such a passion for guns, cliches and simplistic theories. As they see themselves, Messrs Begin and Reagan are the Good Guys, two lonely sheriffs single-handedly fighting off the world's bad guys, who are conveniently grouped into the category of "communists".

The formation of what is in everything but name an alliance between the United States and Israel will only aggravate the sources of tension and instability in the Middle East. The American vision of an alliance of Arab states, Israel and the United States collectively fighting off the alleged Soviet threat to the Middle East is more in the realm of the fantastic than anything else, given the bitter reality of American resources fully supporting the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab lands and the catalogue of Israeli aggression against the Arab World. It is expedient and financially rewarding for Mr. Begin to stoke the fires of such American geopolitical mythology. But the policy that has been taken a step forward last week by Messrs Begin and Reagan is an unmitigated disaster for all those whose aim has been to promote understanding, justice, reconciliation and peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis, between Arab and Jew, between Orient and Occident. The narrow vision of small, frightened men has won out again this week. What a monumental shame. What an amazing provocation to anti-American sentiment in the Arab World.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Arabs should not wait

AL RA'Y: We consider President Francois Mitterrand's call for a recognition of Palestinian rights as a positive aspect of France's Middle East policy. We fail to perceive, however, any constructive elements in the Camp David agreements which the French president considers as implying some degree of Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights.

De jure recognition of the Palestinians means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the constituent components of the Palestine state actually exist. These are: the land of Palestine, now under Israeli occupation, and the Palestinian people who are struggling for their just cause. Recognition of this fact is an indispensable element for the achievement of a genuine and just peace. Israel clearly denies these rights.

Recognition of the Palestinian rights was, and still is, the goal which the Arab nation is striving to achieve so as to enable the Palestinian people to establish their independent state on their national soil. It is clear that France, and a majority of European nations that now support the Palestinian rights, can play a major role in resolving the Middle East issue. But although these nations can also influence the American position, we must not sit idly by and wait for other nations to bring us Washington's recognition of Palestinian rights on a silver platter.

De jure recognition of the Palestinians by the European majority was the fruit of both successful joint Arab action and Palestinian just struggle. The Arabs need, to double their efforts if they wish to see this recognition translated into a practical reality. Indeed, they must treble these efforts if they wish to bring about a constructive change in America's stand.

Detrimental U.S.-Israeli accord

AL DUSTOUR: If what we hear is true about an initial U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation resulting from Begin's talks in Washington, then the Middle East issue will from now on be either frozen or will no more rank amongst America's priorities. Such an agreement is detrimental to the Arabs since it means that Washington is giving its consent to Israel to feel free in committing further acts of aggression on the Arab nation, and in pursuing its settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories. More importantly, this reported agreement is bound to bring about an unprecedented form of polarisation in this region and will most certainly lead to an escalation of superpower struggle. This in turn will rule out any possibility for a big power agreement on a reasonable solution for the Middle East problem and will shift world attention more and more towards the new dimensions of the cold war and its adverse effects on East-West detente.

Israel, feeling quite comfortable under the U.S. umbrella will then resume its military operations against the Palestinians in Lebanon under the pretext of countering Soviet expansion. Begin has paved the way for such a step when he presented to President Reagan details about the Soviet-made sophisticated weapons allegedly in possession by the Palestinians in Lebanon. He obviously wants to convince Washington that the destruction of the Palestinian resistance and the removal of Syrian forces from Lebanon fall within the context of their agreement to curb Soviet influence.

Furthermore, a U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement would give Israel additional military and economic aid from the United States. Of course, the military weapons in particular will not be used against the Soviet Union, but against the Arab nation. The United States will thus have helped Israel achieve its goals by perpetuating its occupation of Arab territory, and by offering it the necessary tools for future expansion.

It is regrettable that the American administration is pursuing a wrong policy line concentrating all its power to counter an imaginary Soviet threat ignoring the real danger which is Israel's aggression that constitutes, the real threat to peace.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Jordan's economy: 1980 and beyond (Part IV)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth and last of a series embodying major excerpts of a Royal Scientific Society (RSS) report on Jordan's economy. In the first three parts, published consecutively on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the authors, Dr. Bassam A. Ket and Dr. Bassam J. Asfour, of the RSS economics department, presented a survey of important sectors of the economy and an assessment of the whole economy outlining concerns and suggesting possible remedies. Today, they offer a brief evaluation of the country's first five-year plan (1976-1980) and the objectives of the second (1981-1985).

The five-year plan (1976-1980)

Introduction
 THIS SECTION, we present a short digression of Jordan's first year plan, its aims and the achievements at the end of 1980. To wit, the targets of the Plan were set out as follows:

Achieving a 12 per cent annual real growth rate of GDP during the years.
 Augmenting the reliance on domestic revenues in the government budget. These revenues were set to rise by a real 16.5 per cent per annum lifting firstly their share of total revenues from 50 to 60 per cent in 1980, and secondly, their proportion to current expenditures from 61.5 per cent in 1975 to 91.5 per cent in 1980.

Reducing the trade deficit from JD 153 million in 1975 to JD 10 million in 1980.

Distributing development gains among the regions. To achieve these aims, the Plan called for a total investment of JD 765 million at 1975 prices, during the five-year period. Of this total, the private sector was to invest JD 300 million. Finance was supposed to be as follows: 31 per cent from budgetary surplus, 47 per cent from external borrowing, 19 per cent from internal borrowing and the remaining 3 per cent from capital transfers.

Achievements
 On investment expenditure: The total actual figure of

investment spending exceeded the planned target by 10.3 per cent. However, the distribution is very uneven. The productive sectors spent 80 per cent only of what was planned, due mainly to the fact that the Maqarin Dam was not built. New large industrial ventures included potash and fertiliser projects while the existing phosphate, petroleum refinery and cement projects were enlarged. This is beside many intermediary industries for export and for import substitution. Infrastructural spending showed a 26 per cent increase on planned targets. Most significant was — road construction, expansion of Aqaba Port, the Queen Alia Airport, new telephone exchanges, expansion of the water and electricity grids. Lastly, the spending on social services also exceeded planned targets by 58 per cent. The biggest expansionary influence was housing and if that sector was excluded from the figures, the achievement drops to 71 per cent only of the planned target.

2. On gross domestic product: The planned real growth rate of GDP of 11.9 per cent per annum was not met; the actual real rate did not exceed 9.6 per cent. With the exception of the agricultural (by a very small margin of 0.4 per cent) and the construction sector (by a healthy 9 per cent), all other sectors failed to achieve their planned growth rates. We should mention the industry and mining, and the electricity and water sectors. The former sector's performance was hampered by slow growth of phosphate production (target 7 million tons in 1980 compared to an actual production of 3.9 million tons) and the delay in starting of production of the fertiliser project. The reasons behind the construction sector's high real growth rate of 13 per cent per annum were firstly, increased investment in the sector, and secondly, the availability of finance from banks and worker remittances.

3. On domestic revenues in the government budget: The plan envisaged a real annual growth rate of 16.5 per cent, taking the domestic revenues to JD 189.2 million at 1975 prices. However, the achieved growth rate was no more than 9 per cent per annum and total domestic revenues reached JD 129.5 million only. All components of domestic revenues did not rise at the specified rates. On the other hand, total government revenues (including grants and foreign borrowing) grew by an overall 9 per cent annually whilst the plan envisaged 9.4 per cent. In overall terms, the shortfall in domestic revenues growth was made good by the large rise in grants received in 1979 and 1980. As a result, the actual ratio of domestic revenues to total revenues was in 1976, 1977 and 1978 higher than what the plan envisaged, and ratio lower in 1979 and 1980.

4. On the reduction of the trade deficit: Clearly, this was not done. The plan envisaged the trade deficit falling from JD 184 million in 1975 to JD 131 million in 1980. Instead the trade deficit is expected to be well above JD 500 million (JD 290 million in 1975 prices). Whilst the plan envisaged a 9 per cent growth in imports, the realised figure was over 23 per cent annually. This was due to: firstly, the expectations were far too great; secondly, the great leap in worker remittances in 1975 and 1976 was reflected on greater demand for consumption, hence the rise in imports; thirdly, the plan expected phosphate earnings to reach JD 81 million in 1980, whereas this will not be more than JD 45 million in current prices (JD 26 million in 1975 prices).

5. On distributing the development gains among the regions: Although this target is rather a qualitative one, there is no credible way to check the degree of its implementation, especially in the short

run. Nevertheless, its importance and relevance to the conditions of Jordan cannot be over-emphasised. The means for distributing the development gains among the regions, has been, during this plan period, to create projects in the North, the South and the Jordan Valley, and hope that these projects will translate themselves into increased incomes of the inhabitants in those regions. As we have no measure of that, and whilst we call for a fresh survey to be carried out, on the distribution of income and wealth in Jordan, we present some tentative results of a survey carried out in 1973 by the Royal Scientific Society's economics department.

The five-year plan (1981-1985)

THE MAIN THEME of the new plan stems from the existing basis of the economy, coupled with the experience gained during the 1970s. The new Plan should take Jordan to new levels of activity on all sectors.

The aims

1. Achieving a real growth rate in G.D.P. of 10.4 per cent per annum: Value added in agriculture will rise by 7 per cent as a result of expansion of irrigated land in the Jordan Valley, improving methods, and by expanding animal products. Value added in industry and mining is set to rise by 17 per cent annually by the completion of projects started during the previous plan, and improving chemical and manufacturing industries.

2. Increasing productive sectors' share in G.D.P.: This share will rise from 38.8 per cent in 1980 to 44.8 per cent in 1985.

3. Active participation in the Arab Development Decade: The new plan calls for co-operation among Arab states and the setting up of joint ventures especially in infrastructure.

4. Increasing the government's domestic revenues: These will be raised to cover at least all of the current expenditures with extras to contribute towards capital expenditure. The ratio of domestic revenues to GDP is set to rise from 22.2 per cent in 1980 to 35.4 per cent in 1985.

5. Reducing the ratio of the deficit in Goods and Services Balance: Although the deficit in goods and services will rise from JD 525 million in 1980 to JD 653 million in 1985, however, its ratio to GNP will fall from 51.9 per cent to 41.5 per cent. Imports of goods and services will grow by 11.9 per cent annually compared to the exports planned growth figure of 19.8 per cent.

6. Providing basic necessities to the citizen and reducing disparity between regions.

7. Improving the labour force: The plan aims at expanding education facilities and vocational training and increasing women's participation in the labour force.

Basic assumptions

1. The expansion of public participation in development.
2. Continuation of a free but mixed economy policy, and further

fostering of private initiatives.
 3. Continuation of Arab countries' support, and that of financing houses. This is envisaged through, firstly continuing budgetary support; secondly, participating in various projects; thirdly, considering Jordan as a centre for Arab cooperation; fourthly, making available the necessary finance on easy terms; and lastly, facilitating trade exchanges between Jordan and other Arab countries, particularly neighbouring ones.

Policies and methods

A. On an economic level:

1. Strengthening the free economy, and valuing private initiative. This allows for participation between the private and public sectors especially in large projects.

2. Achieving a better coordination between the government's fiscal and monetary policies on the one hand, and the requirements of development on the other. Fiscal policy shall aim at increasing national saving and exports and realising a better distribution of the gains of development. Monetary policy shall lead to increasing participation of the banking system in financing projects within an environment of monetary stability to capture inflationary pressures.

3. The government will adopt policies of imposing a minimum level of income sufficient for man's basic needs. This will be linked to productivity and cost of living changes such that it will achieve a better distribution of wealth on a long term basis.

4. The government shall work to find new energy and water sources.

B. On a social level:

1. The government shall adopt policies to achieve the highest level of welfare in the society; better health services, basic necessities in education, spreading benefits of infrastructure.

2. Labour policies shall aim at expansion of base and at regulating labour relations. Women's participation shall be enhanced. The social security system shall also be expanded.

3. Vocational training policies shall be pursued to improve abilities.... etc.

4. All subsidies on supply and petroleum products shall be phased out to allow greater spending on development projects.

C. On Arab Co-Operation:

The government shall persist in supporting joint Arab action and the proper use of Arab resources to accelerate Arab development.

Investment

Total investment expenditure shall amount to JD 2800 million during 1981-1985. Of these, 53.4 per cent shall go to productive sectors and tourism, and the remainder to infra-structure, social sector and services.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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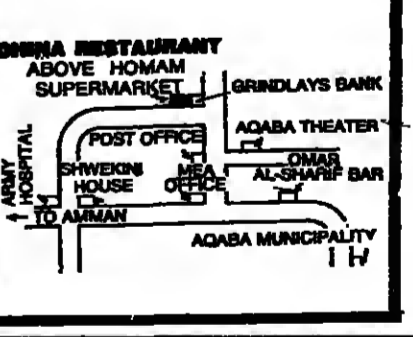
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U.K. pipeline project dropped

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R)—The government announced today it was dropping a £2.7 billion (five billion dollar) scheme to build an underwater pipeline to recover gas at present burnt off by oil rigs in the North Sea.

Junior Energy Minister Hamish Gray told a press conference that the government had hoped the private sector would provide most of the finance but it had demanded too many concessions.

The decision means the collapse of the scheme to bring ashore gas from at least 20 oil and gas fields through a 420-mile (670-km) integrated pipeline network.

It was estimated that natural gas worth some £125 billion (\$45 billion) could be recovered. The scheme, which would have been the largest single investment in Britain for decades, would have also boosted the construction and chemical industries.

The scheme began to founder after oil companies and banks showed themselves reluctant to risk investment without government-backed guarantees.

They told the government they could not inject funds into the scheme until they were sure the pipeline would be definitely completed and they sought assurances they would receive a satisfactory price for their gas from the state-owned gas corporation.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Moscow to name Western firm for \$3.2b pipeline project

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (R)—The Soviet Union is expected to name a West European firm soon to build 41 pumping stations for a planned natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, a West German businessman said today.

Mr. Peter Schreiber, a director of the West German firm Aeg-Telefunken Anlagentechnik, said the deal was worth about \$3.2 billion but that his firm and two other competitors were still discussing prices with Soviet officials.

The other two firms are Mannesmann, also of West Germany, and Nuovo Pignone of Italy, he told a press conference at a communications exhibition here.

Other business sources said the deal, part of a project to deliver about 45 billion cubic metres of Siberian natural gas a year to West European countries, would probably be signed by the end of this month.

The planned deal has been criticised by the United States, which maintains the gas deliveries would make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union.

British Airways to cut 9000 jobs

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R)—British Airways (B.A.), the state-owned airline, announced plans yesterday to cut 9,000 jobs and suspend 16 international routes in a package of measures to stem its losses.

The airline, which lost £141 million (\$253 million) last year, outlined a series of economies that it said were tough but necessary to solve the worst financial crisis in its history.

It said there would be no pay rises until September 1982 and staff would be cut by 9,000 by June next year.

Passenger services will be cut by five per cent this winter and B.A.'s entire cargo fleet is to be withdrawn.

Sixteen international passenger routes from Heathrow, Gatwick and regional airports will be suspended and eight British Airways stations, including Prestwick, Scotland, and some in Europe, will be closed.

Two regional engineering bases and an air training college will be closed and trainee intakes suspended. Further cuts will also be made in administrative services, the company said.

Shipping conference seeks more business for developing World

CARABALLEDA, Venezuela, Sept. 11 (R)—Representatives of the world shipping industry have ended a conference here with a commitment to seek a larger share of international freight business for developing countries.

About 250 delegates representing shipowners, brokers, insurers and shipping financiers took part in the conference, which was sponsored by the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

A final communique yesterday outlined a four-point programme aimed at building up the maritime fleets of Third World countries,

and urged an end to political confrontation in global negotiations on the issue.

The communique called for less international regulation of the shipping market by bodies such as the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and urged instead an increased role for free enterprise in North-South shipping negotiations.

Developing countries last year accounted for more than 50 per cent of world seaborne trade of 3.63 billion tonnes but only nine per cent of the world merchant fleet of 657 million tonnes, according to ICC statistics.

The rising cost of West German wanderlust

By Kevin Done

FRANKFURT: West Germans are taking pleas by their cabinet ministers to sweat out the country's present economic problems lying down ... mostly on foreign beaches.

Despite recession, the highest unemployment rates for nearly 30 years and falling real incomes, West Germans are proving unwilling to forgo what many regard as their right to two or three foreign holidays a year.

Spending on foreign travel in the first six months of this year jumped again by more than 10 per cent to over DM 17 billion (\$6.8 billion).

West Germans' lust for travel has for long been a major burden on the balance of payments. But the billions of D-Marks spent abroad each year by West German tourists did not matter too much during the fat years when the formidable success of the country's export machine was more than enough to underwrite improving West German life-styles.

For the last two years, however, the country has been living increasingly above its means. The West German predilection for expensive foreign goods and services helped to produce a deficit of DM 29 billion in the current account in 1980, and it is unlikely to be much smaller this year.

Once acquired, expensive habits die hard in the Federal Republic. A report from the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, shows that West Germany is still without rival in the amount it spends on foreign travel.

Last year, West Germany alone accounted for nearly a quarter of all the money spent worldwide on travel. Expenditure of no less than £21 billion put it in a league with its own.

Heading the second division is the U.S., whose population managed to spend some \$10 billion abroad last year on travel, followed by the U.K. with \$6.5 billion, France with \$6 billion and Japan with \$4.5 billion.

The growth of West German tourist spending in recent years has outpaced developments in other leading industrial countries. It now accounts for 2.5 per cent of West Germany's gross national product (GNP), compared with 1 per cent in France and only 0.5 per cent in Japan, Italy and the U.S.

Of course, West Germany's geographic and economic position in Europe is ideally suited to foreign travel. At the same time, it does not enjoy an ideal climate, the borders are open, there are no foreign exchange controls, it is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, and as a major exporter and importer it plays a leading role in world business travel.

West Germany itself is quite a popular goal for foreign tourists, who last year spent some DM 12 billion in the country. However, West German tourists parted with nearly DM 38 billion abroad last year, leaving the country with easily the biggest deficit on its travel account of any country in the

world. Last year the deficit amounted to \$14 billion compared with a deficit of only \$4 billion accumulated by Japan and \$3 billion by the Netherlands.

West German inclination to spend much of their savings on expensive foreign holidays is nothing new. But the magnitude of the spending is setting new records.

West Germans account for nearly a quarter of all the money spent worldwide on travel. The drain on the balance of payments worries the Bundesbank, but foreign holidays take a higher priority in the German household budget than any other item.

In 1971, the Federal Republic already had a \$2 billion travel account deficit, a short way ahead of the U.S. with £1.8 billion. Whereas the U.S., has managed in the last decade to reduce the deficit virtually to nil West German foreign travel spending has mushroomed.

Last year's DM 38 billion

expenditure abroad represented explosive growth compared with the DM 22 billion in 1975, DM 10 billion in 1970 and DM 6 billion in 1968. Even after taking account of inflation and changes in exchange rates the growth has been substantial.

From 1975 to 1980 the number of hotel rooms booked by West Germans abroad grew by about a

third, for example, and from 1970, to 1980 it more than doubled. West German spending on foreign travel has been growing two to three times faster than the general economy.

As the Bundesbank points out, foreign holidays take a higher priority than almost any other item in private household budgets. Foreign holidays have long ago ceased to be regarded by West Germans as a luxury item. "Foreign travel is seen as a necessity that can scarcely be given up," says the central bank.

The tourist boom has been given fresh impetus by the steady growth in individuals' holiday entitlement. The average holiday given by West German employers has now jumped to 28 working

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.7790/7810	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2052/55	Canadian dollar	
	2.4000/20	West German marks	
	2.6575/6625	Dutch guilders	
	2.0525/55	Swiss francs	
	39.32/37	Belgian francs	
	5.7550/7600	French francs	
	1207.00/1209.00	Italian lire	
	231.10/30	Japanese yen	
	5.1850/60	Swedish crowns	
	5.9770/90	Norwegian crowns	
	7.5150/75	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	450.00/451.00	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R)—Yesterday's Wall Street gain promoted some demand but turnover was small and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 3.4 at 552.0.

Government bonds showed net rises of up to 1/8 while equity leaders recorded modest advances after an irregular trend, dealers said.

Gold shares were slightly active during the afternoon session but prices were still mixed while North American issues were inclined higher.

GEC opened 12p higher at 264 but closed at 257 after fairly active two way interest. Unilever, Guest Keen and Lucas rose between 5p and 7p. ICI halved a 4p gain while Shell, B.P. and Glaxo showed net falls of 2p to 4p.

Insurances were fairly active but off highest levels. Banks showed scattered mixed movements in light volume. Channel Tunnel, at 159p, added 12p to yesterday's 17p gain after the formal announcement that France and Britain will start joint studies next month to build a tunnel under the English Channel.

Financial Times news feature

THE BRITISH COUNCIL ARABIC CLASSES

Registration: Tuesday 15th and Wednesday 16th September from 4:30 to 6 p.m.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL ENGLISH CLASSES

The next course commences on Saturday, September 19th. Registration is from 12th to 17th September between 9 and 12 noon and 4 to 6 p.m. Testing starts at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the above dates.

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hi retains Miandad as skipper

CHI, Pakistan, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — The Board of Cricket of Pakistan (BCCP) retained Javed Miandad as captain of the Pakistan cricket team to tour Australia later this year.

3. beats New Zealand

LUMPUR, Sept. 11 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Zealand 1-0 in the Merdeka football tournament last night.

Dramatic victories in U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (R) — Bjorn Borg reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships with a dramatic 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 victory over Roscoe Tanner Friday.

The 25-year-old Swede, bidding for his first U.S. Open title, faces the winner of tonight's all-American quarter-final clash between Jimmy Connors and Eliot Teltscher today.

Borg, defeated by Tanner in the quarter-finals two years ago, and the winner at the same stage last year, beat the big-serving American at his own game.

The second seed served powerfully and accurately throughout and dropped his service only once during the two hour and 49 minutes match.

Borg also attacked the net far more often than usual, scoring repeatedly with sharply-angled volley winners.

Although he hammered in 12 aces against five by Borg, Tanner's inability to manage most of his first serves ultimately led to his defeat.

After saving two match points to win the third set 7-4 on tie-break, Tanner appeared en route to squaring the match when he went ahead 3-0 in the fourth set tie-break and then reached set point at 6-5.

Tanner then fought off the third match point with Borg leading 7-6, but Borg reached his fourth match point at 8-7 when Tanner drove out a forehand volley.

In one of the most dramatic matches of the tournament, the top-seeded men's doubles team of John McEnroe and Peter Fleming advanced to the final when they edged Australian veterans John Newcombe and Fred Stolle 6-2, 6-2, 5-7, 6-7, 7-6.

In the final today McEnroe and Fleming will meet Heinz Gunthardt of West Germany and Peter McNamara of Australia who advanced earlier today when they beat Fritz Buchning and Ferdi Taygan of the United States 7-6, 7-6, 6-4.

World weightlifting championships open today

LILLE, France, Sept. 11 (R) — Socialist countries took all but three of the 30 medals available at the last world weightlifting championships and their domination threatens to be as complete at this year's event which begins Saturday.

The 10 weight classes begin with the flyweights 'kuder' and end on Sept. 20 with the super-heavyweights 'kover' in this division that the Soviet Union, holders of the 30 world records, have found a young successor to Vasily Alexeyev, as the world's strongest man.

Alexeyev, who won eight successive world or Olympic titles between 1970 and 1977, finally retired after failing to total at the Moscow Olympics.

Compatriot Sultan Rakhmanov took the gold medal in Moscow, but both the performance, of Alexeyev have been eclipsed by 23-year-old Andrey Pissarenko.

Although weighing only 124 kg (compared to Rakhmanov's Moscow bodyweight of 145.2 kg and Alexeyev's 161.75 kg), he has exceeded all Alexeyev's best figures.

Pissarenko first set a world snatch best of 201.5 kg and earlier this month deprived Alexeyev of his last remaining world record by totalling 447.5 kg for the combined best efforts in the two lifts of snatch and clean and jerk.

Soviet coach Yuri Sandalov said today he expected Pissarenko to compete alone in the super-heavyweights partly because of his grip form and also because Rakhmanov has a slight injury.

Unless he starts top high with his weight selections, Pissarenko seems certain to maintain the Russians' record of having lost the title

of "the world's strongest man" only twice since 1957.

Alexander Medvedev, who started the run, said today of the latest Soviet success: "He is really determined to carry the world record total to 460kg and I think he has the ability to do it."

The Soviet squad will be hoping to begin the championships with a victory in the flyweight class.

According to provisional entry lists, Kanybek Osmanov, world and Olympic champion, faces the three men he edged out at the Moscow games.

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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY (JEA) wishes to purchase on a short delivery basis one industrial mobile gas turbine generating unit of (3) to (5) MW, and another one mobile diesel engine or gas turbine generating set of (500) to (1000) KW capacity.

All the generating units should be configured in a complete self contained power plant and to arrive to site ready for (plug-in).

The tender documents are obtainable from the procurement Department, JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY, Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman.

Documents will be available against non-refundable amount of JD 20. JEA is prepared to send copies to Contractors outside Jordan, against the transfer of the above shown fee.

Tenders shall be submitted not later than 12:00 a.m. Jordan standard Time on 13/10/81 in the form of 1 (one) original and 1 (one) copy, properly executed in a sealed envelope to the office of JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.

GOREN BRIDGE

HARLES H. GOREN
31 by Chicago Tribune

West vulnerable,
th you hold:
1743 ♠A82 ♠A♦A♠Q6
Bidding has proceeded:
West North East
Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?
You have enough to bid and we would not fault you if you choose three no-trump. Partner should have at six good diamonds in an outside entry. Partner, a bid of three might be more flexible. Partner can still bid to trump over that, but you give him the chance to show a mild spade preference. If he holds the king of spades, spades should be the contract.

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
15 ♠K96 ♠107 ♠AQ76
Bidding has proceeded:
North East South
Pass Pass Dble.
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
By removing your double you show no trump to two suits, partner has shown a hand and a long diamond suit - with any amount of strength, he would have bid for penalties. You should go on to four, as you should improve the contract. Partner has conspired for nine tricks.

As South, vulnerable, you hold:
17 ♠KJ53 ♠J62 ♠72
Bidding has proceeded:
South West North
Pass Pass Dble.
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ ?

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

Cartoon by Vinson showing a man and a woman. The man says: "All you need for skywriting today is a very long pencil."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with words: BAYSS, KNITH, TACCUS, LAUBBE. Includes a cartoon of two men and instructions for the game.

Peanuts

Four panels of the Peanuts comic strip. Characters discuss wearing a new outfit and a dog chasing them.

Andy Capp

Two panels of the Andy Capp comic strip. Andy is at a bar talking to a woman about marriage and status.

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Four panels of the Mutt 'n' Jeff comic strip. Mutt and Jeff are talking about flies and a date.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1981

Horoscope section titled "YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute". Includes general tendencies and specific forecasts for Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Moon Children, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, and Aquarius.

THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick

Crossword puzzle section with a grid and lists of clues for Across and Down words.

WORLD

Thatcher-Mitterrand talks fruitful

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Britain and France announced today they are reviving plans to build a channel tunnel, a symbol of warmer relations between the two countries.

The news was given by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand at a joint press conference following talks in London over the past few days. Both sides described the discussions as very friendly and very constructive.

Tanzania's Salim poses sole threat to Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 11 (R) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim faces a formidable opponent in Salim Ahmed Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, as he seeks an unprecedented third term in office, diplomats said today.

five permanent members—the U.S., Soviet Union, China, France and Britain—have the power of veto.

Mr. Waldheim announced his candidacy yesterday, pitting himself against Mr. Salim, who has the endorsement of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and may have support from the Arab league. Diplomatic sources here said they expected the Non-aligned movement to endorse Mr. Salim's candidacy later this month or in October, during one of its frequent caucuses.

Diplomats here believe that China poses Mr. Waldheim's biggest obstacle. The Chinese at first vetoed his re-election in 1976, in what was interpreted as a signal that they wanted a Third World figure in the office.

Later the veto was withdrawn to permit his reappointment, but until now there was no rival with Mr. Salim's standing. Still under 40 years old, he was for 10 years Tanzania's chief U.N. delegate, chairing the important special committee against colonialism, serving two years on the Security Council and climaxing his career as president of the General Assembly in 1979-80.

Detente likely to be top issue when Haig visits Belgrade

BELGRADE, Sept. 11 (R) — Yugoslav leaders are likely to encourage U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to try to renew East-West detente in talks here tomorrow, informed sources said today.

respectively. And it believes that Poland should be left alone to resolve its own problems. But the differences with the United States are wide, and privately Yugoslav officials profess themselves greatly disturbed by the U.S. stance.

Mr. Haig arrives in Belgrade from a brief stop in Spain where he is scheduled to meet Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He is due to leave on Sunday for Bonn and West Berlin, where some 30,000 people are expected to take part in an anti-American demonstration, but Mr. Haig can expect some firm talking from a Communist Yugoslav leadership that has grown more nervous as the Reagan administration carries out its declared intention to confront what it regards as Soviet expansionism.

In recent speeches Yugoslav leaders have been repeating the theme of detente and disarmament through discussions and negotiations. The sources said this would most probably be continued in Mr. Haig's talks with Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

As a country sandwiched between East and West, Non-aligned Yugoslavia tries to be even-handed in its relations with both. It agrees with Washington that the Soviet Union and Vietnam should withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea

The sources added that Mr. Vrhovec would like to hear about prospects for talks Mr. Haig is due to hold with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko later this month in New York.

During their two hours of formal talks here, they could discuss Poland, South Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, where Yugoslav concern was heightened last month when U.S. aircraft shot down two Libyan jets.

Kabul starts autumn offensive to soften up U.N. General Assembly

By Bernard Melusky

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (R) — The Kabul government and its Soviet backers have embarked on a fresh diplomatic offensive in advance of a debate on the vexed Afghanistan issue at the United Nations this month.

A flurry of diplomatic activity culminated in visits to India — a close friend of the Soviet Union and a major voice in the Non-aligned movement — by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

Mr. Firyubin also went to Pakistan, a staunch opponent of the Soviet military presence in neighbouring Afghanistan and a proposed recipient of sophisticated military supplies from the United States.

Both the Soviet and Afghan officials sought to explain new proposals by Kabul on finding a settlement to the situation in Afghanistan where an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops have been battling rebels since Moscow's military intervention in December 1979.

"What we are seeing seems to be a very unsurprising campaign on the part of the Russians to appear to be reasonable ahead of the coming U.N. General Assembly session and so try to prevent a critical resolution on Afghanistan," commented a Western diplomat here.

Afghanistan is also likely to come up at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Australia later this month. India is a respected and influential member while Pakistan may eventually seek to rejoin the grouping.

In November 1980, the U.N. assembly passed a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The resolution was carried by 111 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions.

Since then the Soviet presence has met with criticism at a number of international meetings, including an Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia last January, a Non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi last February and at European Common Market meetings. Seeking to break the diplomatic deadlock, the European Common Market (EEC) came up with a proposal in June for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan, and will try to get wider support for this idea at the General Assembly.

So far, the EEC proposal has been supported by Pakistan, Iran, the U.S. and China, but rebuffed by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

After his talks in Kabul U.N. special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar said the mood was encouraging and the next stage would be separate talks in New York this month between U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

However, President Zia-ul-Haq said a few days later that Pakistan was sticking to its four-point proposal for a solution — withdrawal of Soviet troops, restoration of Afghanistan's Islamic and Non-aligned status, an honourable and safe return of Afghan refugees and recognition of the Afghan people's right to have a government of their choice.

Then, late last month, the latest Soviet-Afghan diplomatic offensive began. Just a few hours after Mr. Firyubin touched down in Pakistan, Kabul radio announced a new offer saying it was ready for trilateral talks under the supervision of Mr. Waldheim or his representative.

"The Soviet Union endorsed the new proposals as an 'historic initiative that could provide a basis for peace and tranquility' in the region. But it stressed any future agreement would have to include guarantees that Pakistan and Iran would give no more aid to anti-government Afghan guerrillas.

—Mr. Firyubin's talks apparently failed to shift Pakistan from its firm condemnation of the Soviet intervention although President Zia said the Afghan proposals showed "considerable flexibility."

"Flexibility" was also the word used by the Afghan Foreign Minister

going ahead." News that the tunnel file was to be reopened, seven years after Britain cancelled a previous joint venture on cost grounds, was the highlight of a news conference which showed that, despite wide political differences, France's new Socialist president and Britain's unbending Conservative prime minister have established excellent personal relations.

This rapport has spilt over into official Anglo-French ties, often difficult under Mr. Mitterrand's predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mrs. Thatcher told reporters today: "We have had excellent talks in a very friendly and very constructive atmosphere," while the French president called them fruitful, useful and precise, adding that he looked forward to an Anglo-French "revival."

Chile gets another eight years of Pinochet's rule

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11 (R) — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet celebrates eight years of authoritarian rule today giving no sign of slackening his grip on power.

The 65-year-old army general embarks on eight more years as constitutional president under what is officially described as a period of transition towards democracy.

But critics, including the middle-of-the-road Christian Democrats of former president Eduardo Frei, argue that the country is moving the other way, towards increased repression.

Mr. Frei, who ruled Chile as democratically-elected president from 1964 to 1970, recently accused the government of sowing division, hate and injustice.

Without naming them, Gen. Pinochet responded by threatening tough measures against Christian Democrats he saw as guilty of collaborating indirectly with "international communism."

He did not spell out the measures but a few days later four politicians, including Christian Democrat Jaime Castillo, the head of Chile's human rights commission, were expelled from the country.

Gen. Pinochet overthrew the socialist government of president Salvador Allende on Sept. 11, 1973. President Allende died the same day.

A year ago today, 67 per cent of

Warsaw, Sept. 11 (R) — A Solidarity regional chief was quoted today as suggesting that the mass labour movement now had leaders capable of forming a national government.

The suggestion by the Szczecin leader, Marian Jurczyk, was reported by the union's Warsaw news service after Solidarity ended the preliminary stage of its first national congress in Gdansk with calls for free elections.

The union, pledging to work for a life free of poverty, exploitation, fear and lies, also laid down a seven-point programme for radical change in a direct assault on the type of communist rule imposed in Poland after World War II.

Cries of alarm were raised in Warsaw, Moscow, Prague, East Berlin and other communist capitals but they hardly created a ripple at the Gdansk congress.

The official news agency P.A.P. commenting specifically on the demands for a new electoral law, said it was hard to predict how the political situation would develop.

Solidarity's parallel threat to boycott government legislation on worker self-management was denounced by the Warsaw branch of the Communist Party today as "blackmail and political terror."

In a new statement, the Polish Foreign Ministry called the appeal an instrument of confrontation and outright interference in the internal affairs of Poland's Soviet bloc allies.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS has described the Gdansk congress of the Polish free trade union Solidarity as an "anti-socialist and anti-Soviet orgy" in its fiercest attack yet on the movement.

TASS said yesterday the congress's vote of support for free trade union movements in the rest of eastern Europe was "openly provocative and impudent towards the socialist countries".

In Stockholm, a Swedish defence staff spokesman said a Soviet naval force of about 60 ships was steaming southwards in the Baltic sea off the coast of Lithuania today, apparently to conduct manoeuvres in the South Baltic.

He could not confirm Danish intelligence reports that the manoeuvres could include landing exercises on Soviet territory in the bay of Gdansk, which also washes on Poland.

The force — the largest seen in the Baltic since World War II — had turned southwards yesterday.

The painting depicts the destruction on April 27, 1937, of the Basque city-shrine of Guernica by the German Luftwaffe which aided rightist forces during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso ordered that the work, executed in 1937, remain on loan to the Museum of Modern Art until Spain became a democracy. Dictator Francisco Franco died in 1975, two years after Picasso, and democracy returned soon after.

The work will go on permanent display at an annex of the Prado Museum and will be ready for viewing by Oct. 25, the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth, a Culture Ministry official said in Madrid.

Spain's Culture Minister Inigo Cavero told a news conference here that the return of Guernica "has a tremendous amount of symbolism for Spain and a tremendous amount of significance for Spain's return to democracy."

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri, Sept. 11 (R) — Recaptured Soviet spy Christopher Boyce has called off a 19-day hunger strike after prison officials started force-feeding him. Boyce, 28, protested against being force-fed and applied to a U.S. magistrate for an injunction to prevent authorities doing it again, claiming it violated his constitutional rights. A spokesman at Springfield's medical centre for federal prisoners, where Boyce is held, said he was asked for meals again after twice being force-fed yesterday. Boyce is serving a 40-year jail sentence after being convicted of selling secret satellite documents to the Soviet Union. The magistrate was expected to rule shortly on Boyce's request for an injunction against force-feeding. Boyce first went on hunger strike when recaptured on Aug. 21, some 19 months after escaping from a California prison. He said he would rather starve to death than spend the best part of his life in jail.

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PEKING, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — China's acting culture minister denied that a "cold wave" has attacked Chinese literature, but reiterated criticism of authors who seek unrestrained freedom of expression. Meanwhile, Chinese papers have publicised proceedings of a conference at which writers denounced works that revealed doubt about socialism and Communist Party leadership, saying such work could harm China's advance to modernisation.

The party newspaper People's Daily said Yao Xueying, a writer of historical novels, told the meeting: "While we are above what is asking life, we will not agree to distortion of reality to depict socialism as ugly or to the claim that the uglier the depiction, the deeper the significance."

Chinese leaders contend that guidelines for writers have changed. But in recent speeches, Communist Party Chairman E. Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping complained that if party had been lax in insisting that literary works uphold socialism and leadership by the party.

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Polish word war goes on as Russians watch

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

China renews invitation to Sadat

PEKING, Sept. 11 (R) — China has renewed its invitation to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to visit China, the New China News Agency said yesterday. The invitation was repeated by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday when he met Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Mr. Ali handed a letter from President Sadat to Mr. Zhao who was quoted as saying that Mr. Sadat had made unremitting efforts to develop Egyptian-Chinese friendship and cooperation. The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Ali as saying the Egyptian government attached great importance to enhancing relations with China. Mr. Ali is scheduled to leave Peking tomorrow morning for North Korea, Egyptian diplomatic sources said.

No way to keep M.X. fully safe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (R) — There is no way of totally protecting America's new M.X. nuclear missile, a congressional study has said. It said neither planes nor trains, nor trucks, ships, submarines, anti-missile missiles or thousands of holes in the ground, can be certain to protect America's next intercontinental missile system. All of the proposals for basing the new M.X. nuclear missile are seriously flawed, the study concluded. A 300-page report prepared for congress by the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) said that putting the accurate, powerful missiles on small submarines was probably the best choice, but the option was free of serious risks and drawbacks. The report assessed proposals to put M.X. on big, slow, fuel-efficient planes, on surface ships, trains or trucks, or in deep underground sites, and of protecting it with an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger favours the planes, but the OTA said Soviet missiles could destroy both the planes and their airfields in a surprise attack.

Cambodia mentions Indian delegation

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — India will send a technical delegation to Cambodia in October to assess aid requirements, the radio of the Phnom Penh administration has said. The radio quoted Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hum Sen, who made recent overseas tour which included Eastern Europe, Middle Eastern countries and India, as saying that India would send a delegation composed of staff from various government ministries. India is the only influential country outside the Soviet bloc to recognise the Vietnamese-supported government in Phnom Penh.

Iranian in U.S. arrested for plot

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (R) — An Iranian shopkeeper has been accused of offering to pay \$250,000 for the assassination of Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the late Shah of Iran. Mohammad Ali Alikhani, who owns a television shop on the outskirts of Los Angeles, was named in a complaint by the district attorney (prosecutor's office). He said Alikhani was alleged to have discussed with a business acquaintance having Princess Ashraf arrested. The acquaintance told the police, he added, Alikhani was arrested Wednesday and is being held in custody. The deputy prosecutor said Princess Ashraf lives mainly in New York but has a home in Santa Barbara, 112 kilometres northwest of Los Angeles.

Soviet spy calls off hunger strike

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Bigger U.N. role in human rights urged

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Chinese authors -- rapped for criticising the party

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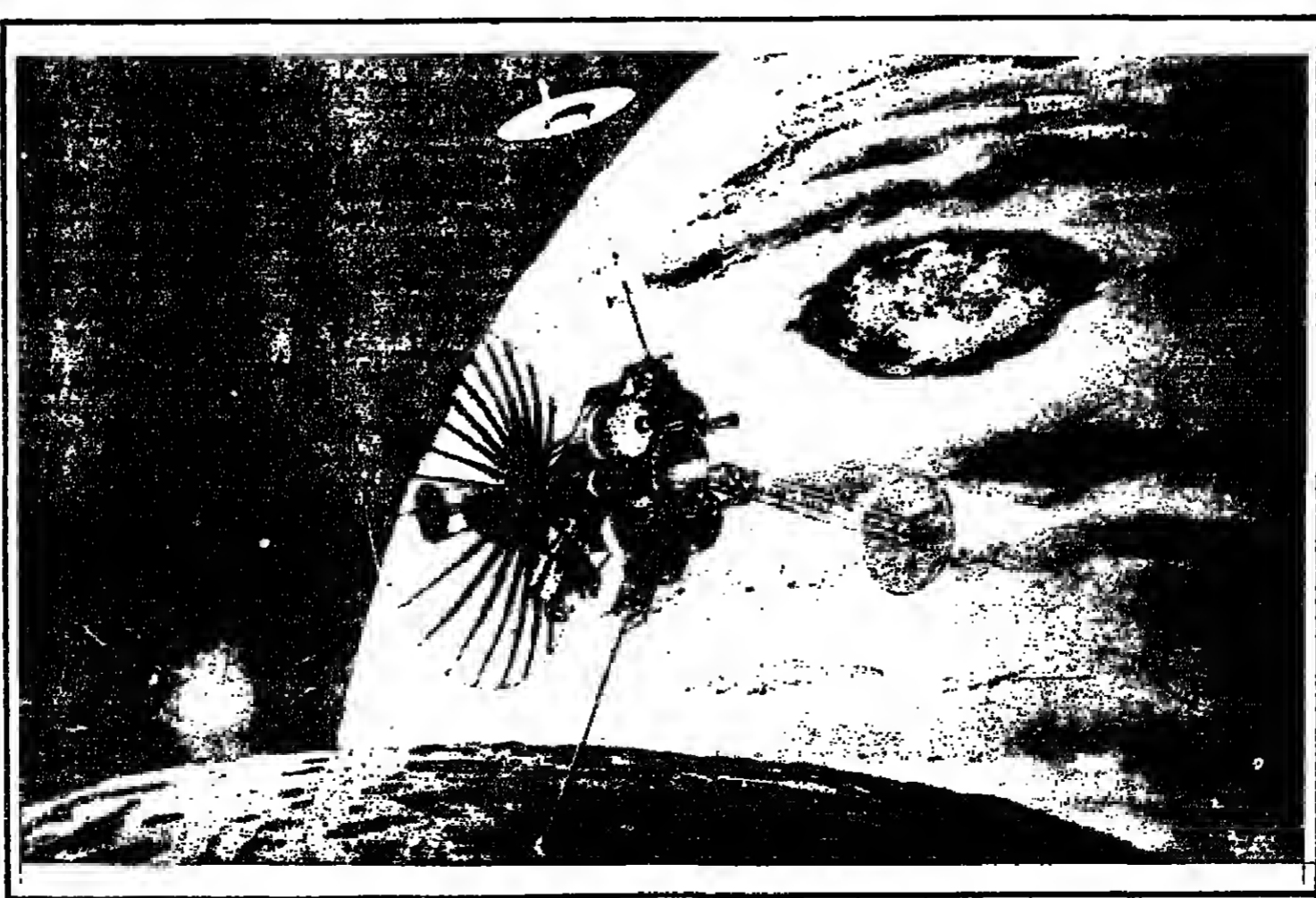
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Galileo takes aim at Jupiter



Jupiter looms in the background as an orbiter probe takes a look at one of the planet's larger satellites. In the mid 1980s a Galileo spacecraft (named for the father of astronomical study) will be launched toward Jupiter. It will consist of a planetary orbiter and an atmospheric probe and will relay firsthand data on the Jovian environment back to Earth over a long period of time. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Ames Research Centre and Hughes Aircraft Company are developing and building Galileo.

مكتبة الامم